

THE BUILDING REVIEW



MAY, 1921

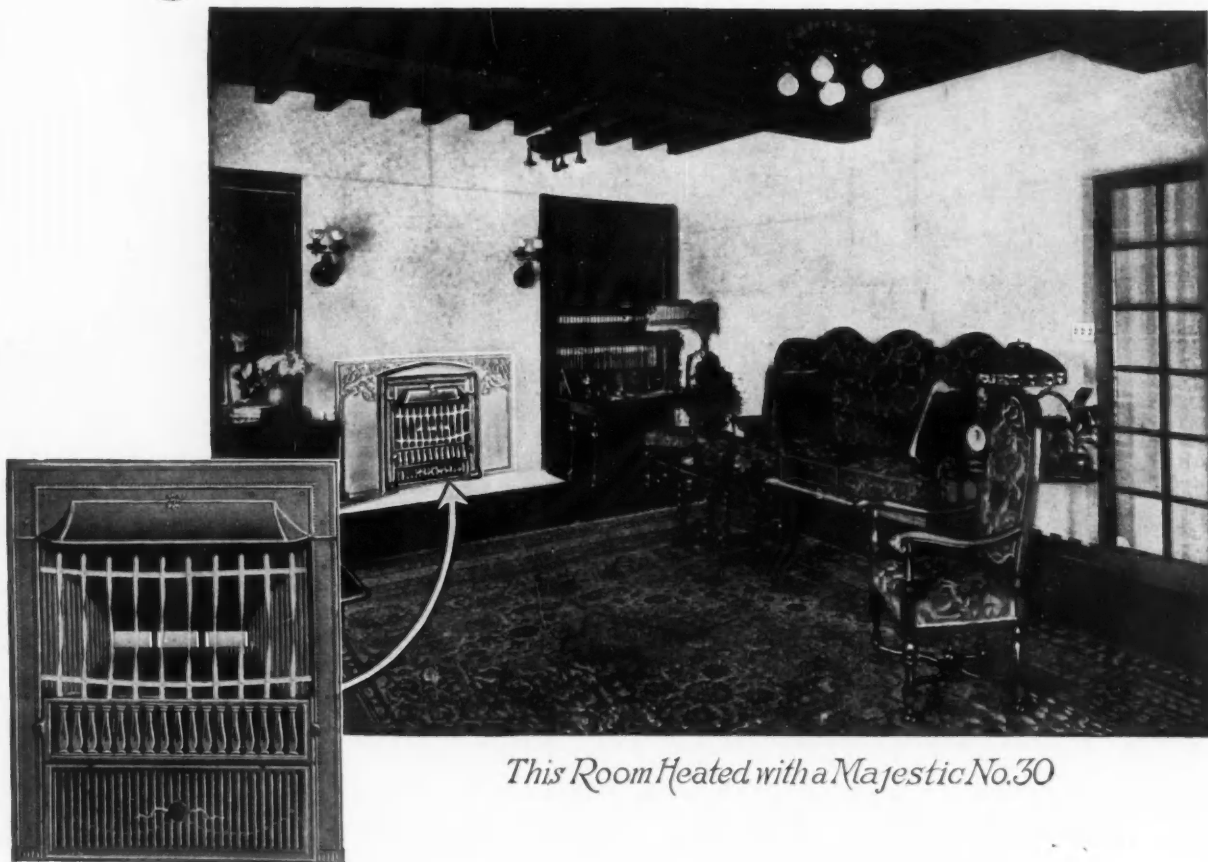
25 Cents Vol. XIX No. 5

Published in San Francisco

MAJESTIC

ELECTRIC HEATERS

Give Satisfaction Wherever Used



This Room Heated with a Majestic No. 30

*There are Three Insert Type Majestic
There are Eight Portable Type Majestic*

MAJESTIC ELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT CO.

Manufacturers and Patentees

KANSAS CITY • SAN FRANCISCO • PHILADELPHIA

Majestic Electric Heaters • Best in Creation for Heat Radiation

A Universal Language

MUSIC has been said to be a universal language. It owes allegiance to all races, creeds and climes.

TO Music might be added the portfolio of the architect. His manuscript is a very matter-of-fact set of blueprints. Yet the edifice arising therefrom is no less of a symphony than the tonal ensemble created by the orchestral baton.

WHEN finally the visioned dream of the architect nears completion he finds it necessary to beautify and embellish the concrete objects which the artisans have wrought, and he turns to Paints and Varnishes.

IT becomes a matter of pride with us to know that Fuller Paints and Varnishes have found favor with an ever-augmented number of architects—for we, like they, derive a peculiar sense of satisfaction in having been of service to our fellow man.

W. P. Fuller and Company

"Since '49"

San Francisco, Calif.

PAINTS

Oakland
Sacramento
Stockton
Long Beach
Hollywood

ENAMELS

Los Angeles
Santa Monica
San Diego
Pasadena
Salt Lake

VARNISHES

Portland
Seattle
Tacoma
Spokane
Boise

The BUILDING REVIEW

CONTENTS

VOL. XIX

MAY, 1921

No. 5

Associate Editors—HARRIS ALLEN and HENRY H. GUTTERSON.

Business Manager—E. D. McDONALD.

Cover—Entrance to Residence of Prof. Wm. D. Briggs, Palo Alto, California

PLATES

| Building | Architect | Plates |
|--|----------------------|--------|
| Standard Oil Company Building, San Francisco, California | George W. Kelham | 57 |
| Elks' Temple, Portland, Oregon | Houghtaling & Dougan | 58 |
| Latter-Day Saints' Temple, Mesa, Arizona | Young & Hansen | 59 |
| Residences in Palo Alto, California | | 60-68 |

TEXT

| Article | Author | Page |
|---------------------------------|---------------|------|
| The Evolution of a College Town | Harris Allen | 81 |
| The San Francisco Program | B. M. Rastall | 86 |
| Editorial | | 98 |

THE GARDEN

| | |
|--|----|
| A California Garden with an English Atmosphere | 88 |
|--|----|

INTERIOR DECORATION

| | |
|--------------------------------|----|
| An English House in California | 91 |
|--------------------------------|----|

GENERAL BUILDING NOTES

| | |
|------------------------------------|----|
| San Francisco's Building Expansion | 95 |
|------------------------------------|----|

Published monthly by the Building Review Company, 410 Hobart Building, San Francisco. Yearly subscription—United States, \$2.00—foreign, \$2.50. Single copies, 25 cents.

Entered as second-class matter in the San Francisco Postoffice under the Act of August 24, 1912. Previously entered as "The Architect."

Changes in, or copy for new advertisements, must reach the office of publication not later than the tenth of the month preceding issue. Advertising rates and any other information will gladly be given on application.

The editors will be pleased to consider contributions of interest to the Industry. When payment for same is desired, this fact should be stated.

News stands and dealers supplied through San Francisco News Co. or American News Co., New York, N. Y.

The BUILDING REVIEW

VOL. XIX.

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY, 1921

No. 5



PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA

THE WALLED GARDEN, RESIDENCE OF DR. A. J. HOUSTON

G. E. McCRAE, ARCHITECT

THE EVOLUTION OF A COLLEGE TOWN

By Harris Allen.

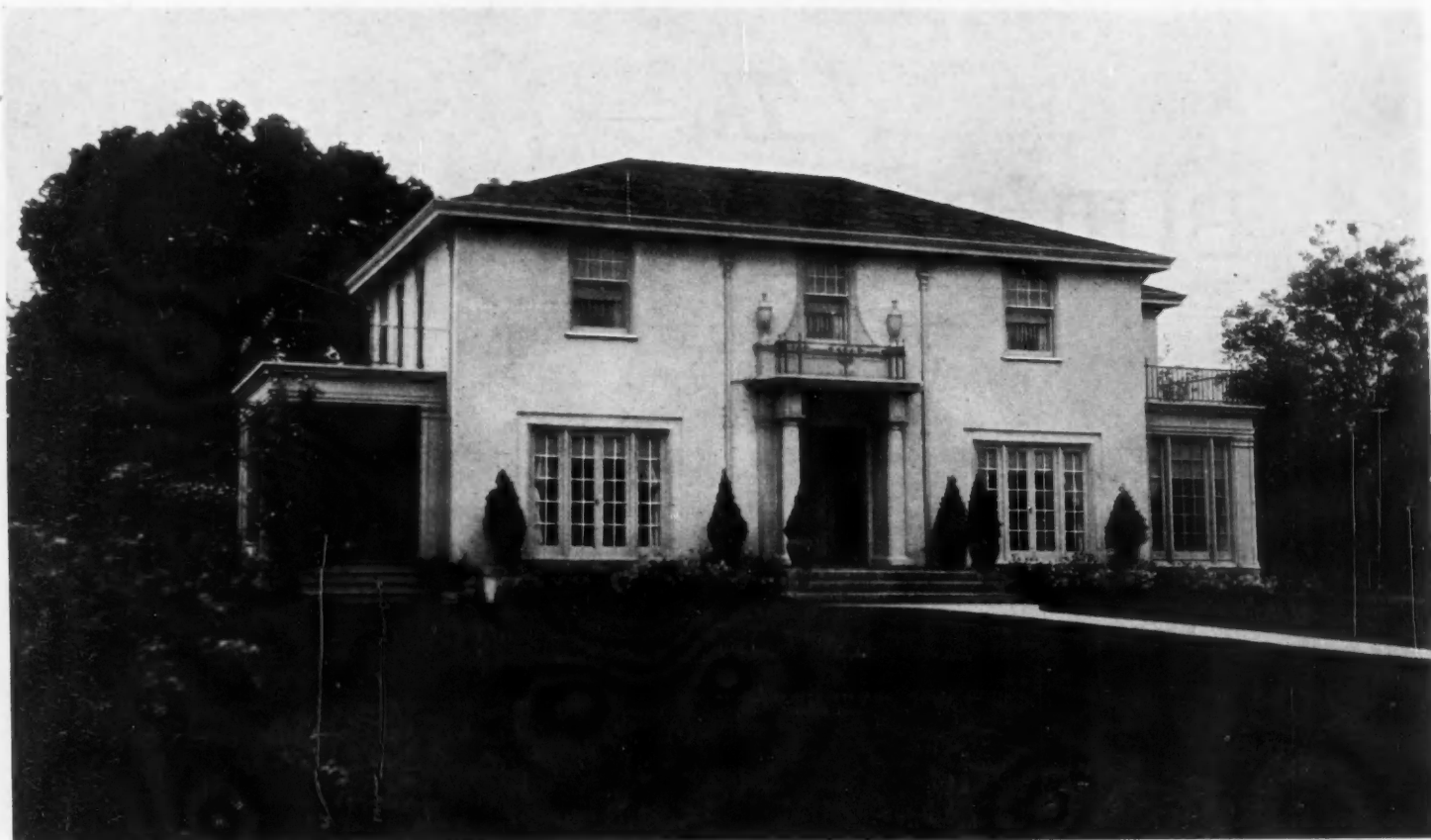
The people of Palo Alto ought to be pleasant neighbors, if it is true that environment affects character. Its streets have a placid, peaceful charm—I had almost said repose, but Palo Altans would not forgive me if I had hinted that they were asleep, and it would not be true. They are quite wide awake, to the possibilities their magnificent oaks, their fertile soil, and their balmy climate afford in the way of garden and home-making.

Street after street unfolds a vista of shady trees, velvet lawns, glowing parterres of color. It just shouldn't be

possible for children to turn out badly, who have grown up in the midst of this profusion of bloom and fragrance. Thinking back to the early days of Stanford University, when Palo Alto was a forlorn little huddle of common-place houses in a flat, open clearing, it is hard to realize that this can be the same place. But twenty-five years in California can perform miracles.

As you drive down the wide main avenue that runs indefinitely from the highway and the station, after you leave the business section there is one of the newer homes which

THE BUILDING REVIEW



PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA

RESIDENCE OF MRS. E. C. HUGHES

J. K. BRANNER, ARCHITECT



GARDEN SIDE OF MRS. HUGHES' RESIDENCE
Palo Alto, California J. K. Branner, Architect



RESIDENCE OF MR. R. S. FAXON
Palo Alto, California F. R. Wheeler, Designer

attracts instant attention. Mr. Branner has been fortunate or persistent, in securing just the right setting for Mrs. Hughes' house. A level lawn, of noble spaciousness, sweeps up to a facade which is classic in effect if not in detail, with its long unbroken lines, its symmetry, its broad surfaces and simple openings. A narrow brick terrace forms a solid base, and the formal potted trees emphasize the composition. Perhaps the entrance columns are a bit too sturdy for the thin shelf of cornice, shorn of its frieze and architrave, and the delicate iron railing over. The urns give a decorative note relieving the restraint of the facade.

Quite different is the home of Dr. Houston on Cole-ridge street. Built of brick and shingles, with many grouped casements, its elements are mixed in an apparently hap-hazard way that produces somehow the effect of simplicity and distinction. There is that elusive something we call "character" which some of the modern English architects attain so delightfully. One would not be surprised, to be told that Lutyens had designed it; and certainly not, to learn that its architect, Mr. McCrae, is of English origin.

It is quite impossible to describe this house; even the photographs are inadequate to convey the charm of every part. For both outside and inside have been developed with a loving consistency which has no element of the "store decorator" or "landscape gardener." My apologies to these worthy men; they have been responsible for great advances in the appreciation of art. But they could not have achieved the personality that stamps the Houston place.

THE BUILDING REVIEW



PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA

RESIDENCE OF MR. A. T. CLUFF

CHAS. K. SUMNER, ARCHITECT

Special views of the gardens and a bit of the interior are given elsewhere in this issue, with some slight description.

Another house of picturesque mass is the A. T. Cluff residence on Lowell Street. Its generous expanses of roof, gabled and hipped in modified English style, its broad brick terrace, shadowed by great oaks, its arched, recessed entrance, under the climbing stair casements, are very pleasant. The simple lines of its garden front face a long sunny stretch of lawn which will some day be sheltered by a green wall of trees and shrubbery.

It is not much of a jump to New England, by way of the quaintly informal W. H. Houston house on Waverly Street. The irregular gables and dormers, the slender white porch columns, framing long small paned glass doors, form an inviting picture. A straight brick walk divides the flat lawn, and the embracing trees remind you of "immemorial elms." Mr. Ross Faxon lives in a comfortable unpretending shingled house on Lowell Street, whose broad hipped roof covers its various surfaces in a deep-breasted motherly way. Of a more Colonial symmetry are the Findley house, on Webster Street, which, however, has succumbed to the West by providing trellises for the riot of roses, and has an over-hanging hood and brackets, rather heavy for the fine detail of its fan-lighted entrance, and the altogether charming Briggs house on Lowell Street. This preserves a strong Colonial feeling in spite of changing double hung windows to long casements, and projecting porch to delicately arched recess with columns simulated by



RESIDENCE OF DR. A. J. HOUSTON
Palo Alto, California G. E. McCrea, Architect

THE BUILDING REVIEW



PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA

GARDEN FRONT OF MR. A. T. CLUFF'S RESIDENCE

CHAS. K. SUMNER, ARCHITECT



FROM MR. FINDLEY'S ENTRANCE
Palo Alto, California, drive toward Mr. Johnson's house.

applied lattices. This entrance, with its audacious inversion of a porch, and the suggestion of high-boy scroll work under the upper windows, as viewed under the arch of overhanging boughs is like a fascinating stage setting of some idealized Martha's Vineyard.

Echoes of the prairies come with Mr. Haehl's house on Lowell Street, which, though transplanted, seems to thrive and harmonize with its setting of lawn and ivy—thanks, perhaps, to the continued horizontal lines.

It is perhaps not quite fair, yet, to picture Mr. Johnson's delightful little Italian villa on Webster Street, without



RESIDENCE OF MR. F. B. FINDLEY
Palo Alto, California Warren Skillings, Architect

THE BUILDING REVIEW



PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA

RESIDENCE OF MR. W. H. HOUSTON

WM. KNOWLES, ARCHITECT

the softening effect of flower and foliage growth which comes so quickly and easily in this favored climate. But the picturesque surrounding oaks give an unusual charm to the masses of stuccoed wall—the grouped, many-paned openings—the deep embrasure of the massive entrance. The plan, too, is an achievement worth note in its efficiency and economy of arrangement. This is one of the newest additions to Palo Alto homes, but it carries on the quality of distinction without ostentation which may well typify the seat of a great University.



RESIDENCE OF MR. H. HAEHL
Palo Alto, California J. Hudson Thomas, Architect



RESIDENCE OF PROF. WM. D. BRIGGS
Palo Alto, California Chas. K. Sumner, Architect

THE SAN FRANCISCO PROGRAM

By B. M. RASTALL



PANORAMA OF RINCON HILL, SHOWING HOW IT SEPARATES BUSINESS AND WATER FRONT

San Francisco faces the necessity for doing big things in a big way. Its natural advantages are unapproached by any other western American city. The ability of this city is also unquestionable, for the citizenship that rebuilt a great city and put on a world's exposition within five years of the greatest civic catastrophe of modern times can achieve any possible accomplishment when stimulated to its highest effort. These advantages and ability will not avail however, in a supreme contest, without the other essentials of top condition and strongest team play. The San Francisco Program is an endeavor to learn and provide the essentials for putting this city in the best possible condition, and for the development of the strongest team activities. Six features only are involved; (1) good city structure and facilities; (2) the best condition of living; (3) energetic business development; (4) securing new population and industries; (5) good government, and (6) providing the Greater San Francisco.

City Structure and Facilities

The outstanding physical facts regarding San Francisco are its peninsula location and hill areas. The Twin Peaks Range bisects the city north to south and a series of ridges practically connect this range with the Bay, cutting the city into a number of strongly isolated districts. This situation and other conditions, such as the checkerboard plan of street layout, regardless of grades, and the twenty-five foot lot, create certain situations of structure that must be corrected before this city can possibly achieve a great advancement movement.

The area immediately south of Market Street presents an ideal location, with certain improvements, for a great wholesale, loft industry, light manufacturing section. It is located between the mercantile center and the natural industrial sections of the city, at a point of short delivery

distances, with its own waterfront and immediate access to all three transcontinental railroad systems. But the proper development of the section is stopped by Rincon Hill. This small steep ridge cuts off the district from its waterfront, prevents the required provision of rail facilities, congests Market Street and makes a large area unproductive. The removal of Rincon Hill is essential to the development of a most important business and industrial section of the city.

The city is cut squarely in two in the center by the Islais Creek mud flats, connecting with Bernal Heights and (with a short intervening gap) the Twin Peaks Range. Only a single direct route connects the northern with the southern areas across this barrier, a street along the Bay front.

Any great industrial progress for the city absolutely requires the reclaiming and replanning of the Islais Creek flats. An industrial section of many hundreds of acres most advantageously located, and with the best facilities would thus be produced. But much more important would be the opening of direct through routes and transportation facilities between the city and the natural industrial districts immediately south. The elimination of this barrier now cutting its territory asunder is essential to any great building of the city to the south.

The Hunters Point area offers a perfect opportunity for the development of a great industrial terminal of the Bush Terminal Type. With modern development it offers deep water dockage, direct facilities of three continental railroads, a broad level area for industries, contiguous hill areas ideal for modern home districts, and short, level routes (with Islais Creek improved) to the wholesale and business centers of a great city. Such industrial terminals form the principal bid for manufacturing expansion of the

THE BUILDING REVIEW



THE ISLAIS CREEK VALLEY, SHOWING THE WAY IT CUTS THE CITY IN TWO, AND ITS POSSIBILITIES FOR INDUSTRIAL AND RESIDENCE DEVELOPMENT

great harbor cities the world over at the present time. Such a terminal is vital to great manufacturing development for San Francisco.

San Francisco's harbor is its principal asset. Each of the projects mentioned will add an important section to the harbor frontage. Corresponding provision of facilities and progressive harbor management must go hand in hand with these extensions and San Francisco must immediately secure the establishment of a free port here when national legislation permits.

Several of the isolated districts created by the hill ridges form natural sites for the growth of important residential districts. They remain unoccupied because of lack of direct through streets and street car transportation. If this city is to achieve the balanced development of industrial and home growth essential to its greatest success, these districts must be made available and occupied. Laid out as they are on the checkerboard plan, and in twenty-five foot lots, they require replanning to permit modern home district development if they are to compete successfully with other districts. Certain direct streets, street car extension and an enabling act permitting the city to replan unoccupied area are therefore essentials in San Francisco's progress.

The most important direct route streets required to adequately connect and permit free development in the various districts may be listed as follows: A new diagonal striking the waterfront at lower Rincon Hill, and joining Market Street near the Civic Center. This would relieve Market Street congestion, giving a long section of the waterfront a main connecting artery now lacking, shortening delivery distances from the wholesale section and permitting a high stage of development in a now poorly occupied section.

The only direct route between the city and its southeastern areas is Mission Street, which cuts through the break between Bernal Heights and the Twin Peaks Range. Mission Street is already badly congested at rush hours. An additional southeastern artery is now needed, and is essential to the future, and may be inexpensively provided, running through Bernal cut, connecting at both ends with San Jose Avenue, and again following the old Southern Pa-

cific line for a short distance, tapping the wholesale district and giving this district a special through route.

Van Ness Avenue offers the only broad, straight cross-town route of easy grades, but it comes to a dead end in the middle of a block on Market Street, compelling all through traffic to make three turns and stopping two important flows of traffic. Continuation of Van Ness Avenue for only one block across unimproved property would connect it on practically a straight line with Mission Street, and a two-block continuation would connect it with Howard Street, giving crosstown through routes of great value.

The abandoned line of the Ocean Shore Railroad offers opportunity for a direct route connecting the future southern industrial districts with several square miles of ideally located and gently sloping hill areas for the building of modern workmen's home suburbs. The building of this inexpensive artery is important to balanced development of industrial districts and could easily be continued to give a direct route to hill areas below the Twin Peaks now entirely lacking such convenience.

The Sunset area may be taken as a glaring example of the result of improper planning and lack of direct routes and transportation facilities. Compare the stagnation of this area with the remarkable development of the past few years in the west of Twin Peaks district for a showing as to the value of modern planning and direct transportation.

Conditions of Living

In the long run, a city is dependent upon the individual achievements of its citizens for its own success. But the city largely determines how far these citizens may achieve, by offering opportunity and stimulus toward efficiency of body, mind and spirit.

San Francisco presents many fine features of good conditions of living that may add greatly to these achievements along a number of lines. More adequate school facilities are urgently required, and extensions of education, particularly along vocational and industrial lines; also the wider use of school plants in advancement of community life. The extraordinary recreation advantages of this city—its year-round availability of outdoor sports and surroundings of mountain, forest and sea—are tremendous health and happiness assets, but only as they are utilized.

(Continued on page 94)

THE GARDEN

A CALIFORNIA GARDEN WITH AN ENGLISH ATMOSPHERE



GARDEN OF DR. A. J. HOUSTON

PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA

They were both fond of England, and for years they discussed the possibility of creating for themselves a home like those they had seen and loved in the English countryside. The location of some fine oaks first attracted them, so they bought the property, which covered about two acres and was on a corner.

Then for a year they dreamed a garden. Gradually it took shape on paper, and the house was given its place and designed and built to fit the general scheme of things. All the living rooms give directly to the garden; four sleeping porches are perfumed by the fresh flowers that grow below or climb beside.

At all times possible—and that means most of the time,

the year around—the family life is out of doors. There are special gardens for each need and occasion. The variety of vistas, of secluded nooks, of open spaces, gives the effect of an extended estate many times the size the grounds really cover. There is a big square lawn surrounded by low brick wall, with arched openings on three sides. Here, beside the house, are the garden parties, the afternoon teas; one can bask in the warmth of the sun, or seek the shade of the big trees along the walls. After dinner, in the evening, it is easy to stroll out on the lawn or loggia and have coffee served there, while cigar tips glow brighter and brighter, like friendly fireflies, in the twilight.



THE ROSE GARDEN



LOOKING TOWARD THE WALLED GARDEN

THE BUILDING REVIEW



THE CROQUET LAWN

At the end of a walk, or under some tree or arbor, one finds garden furniture—chairs, a table—chosen to fit the particular location; what that spot demanded. There is a play house and garden for the children, where they can cook meals in a stove, or roast chestnuts in an open fire-place, or give "plays" on a little stage, or build sand cities. There are little secluded sunken spots, that seem in the heart of the country, although the city street is but a few feet away. The thick growth of rock rose, honeysuckle, leptospermum, make a room open only to the sun.

A stone-flagged walk is banked by the rich colors of dahlias, with rows of cherry trees further back. In the heart of a rose garden—and who has not seen Palo Alto in rose-time has missed rare joy—is a simple sun dial. Beyond are bushes of nandina, with some tubs of hydrangea;

these, indeed, are scattered in judicious spots all around the garden.

Back of the walled garden, under the shade of the oaks, is a yellow glow of primroses, flags, foxgloves, and other varieties of hydrangea. Flanking an arch which faces the house, are great masses of laurestina, white and pink.

A round croquet lawn is away by itself, with border of changing flowers and shrubs. Even the vegetable gardens are lovely pictures, framed by leafy arbors of vines and berries.

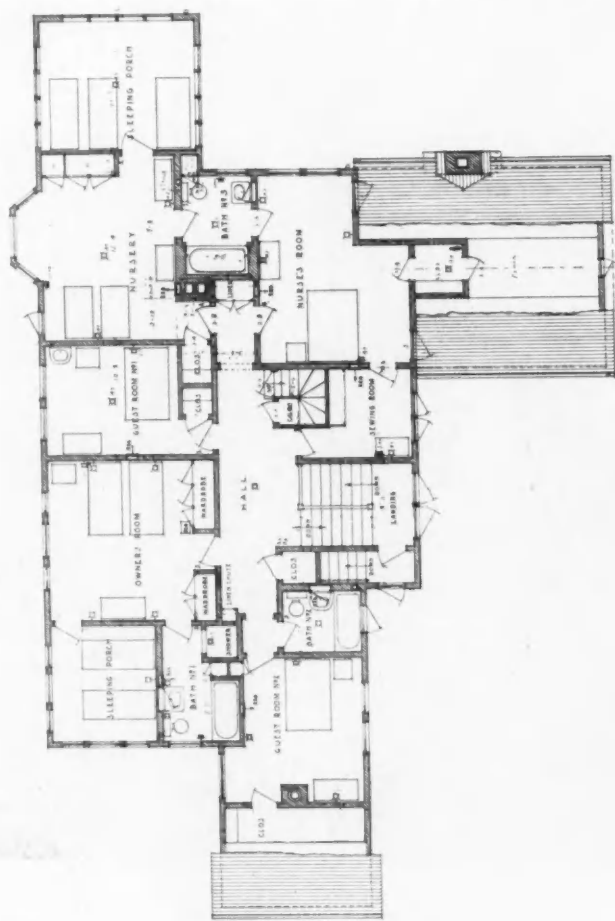
This delightful place has caught the finest, loveliest spirit of England—where "a man's house is his castle"—and the atmosphere is redolent of happy, gracious home life.



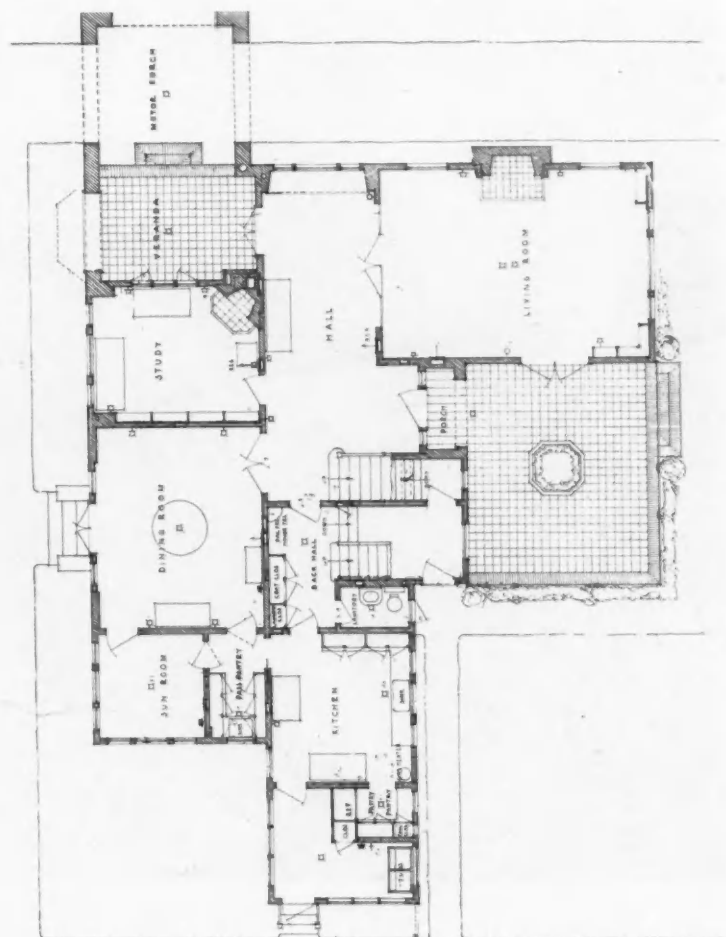
JUST OUTSIDE THE WALLED GARDEN



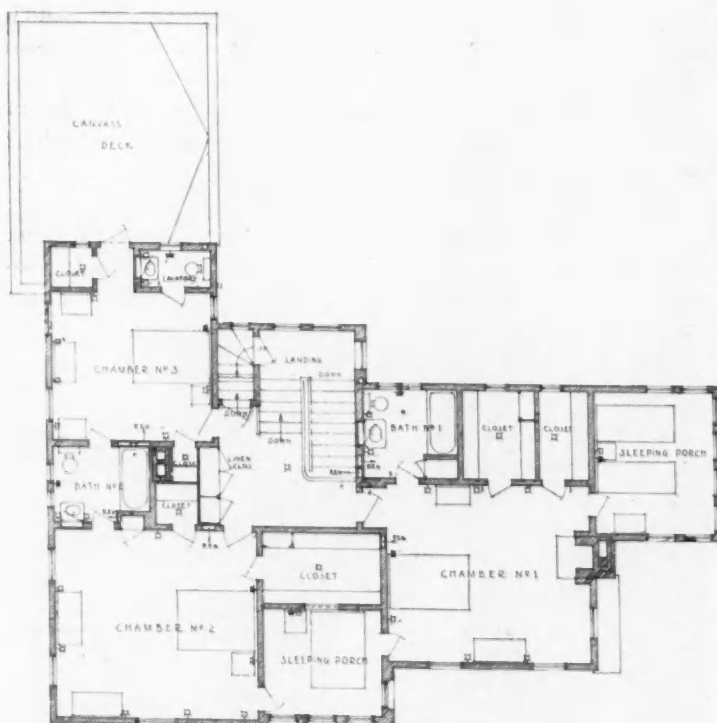
THE FLAGGED WALK



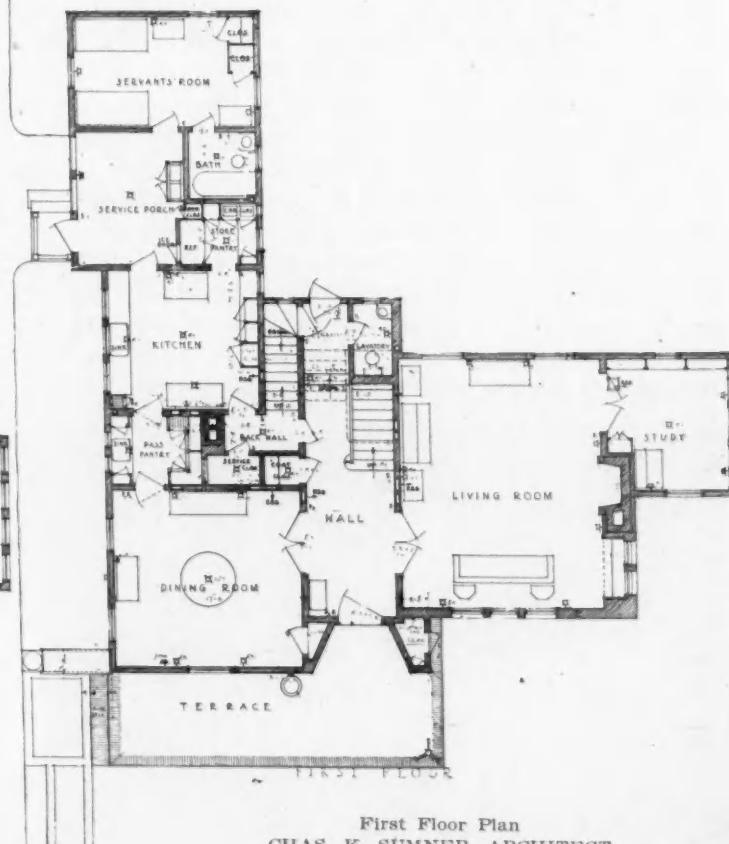
Second Floor Plan
RESIDENCE OF A. T. CLUFF
PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA



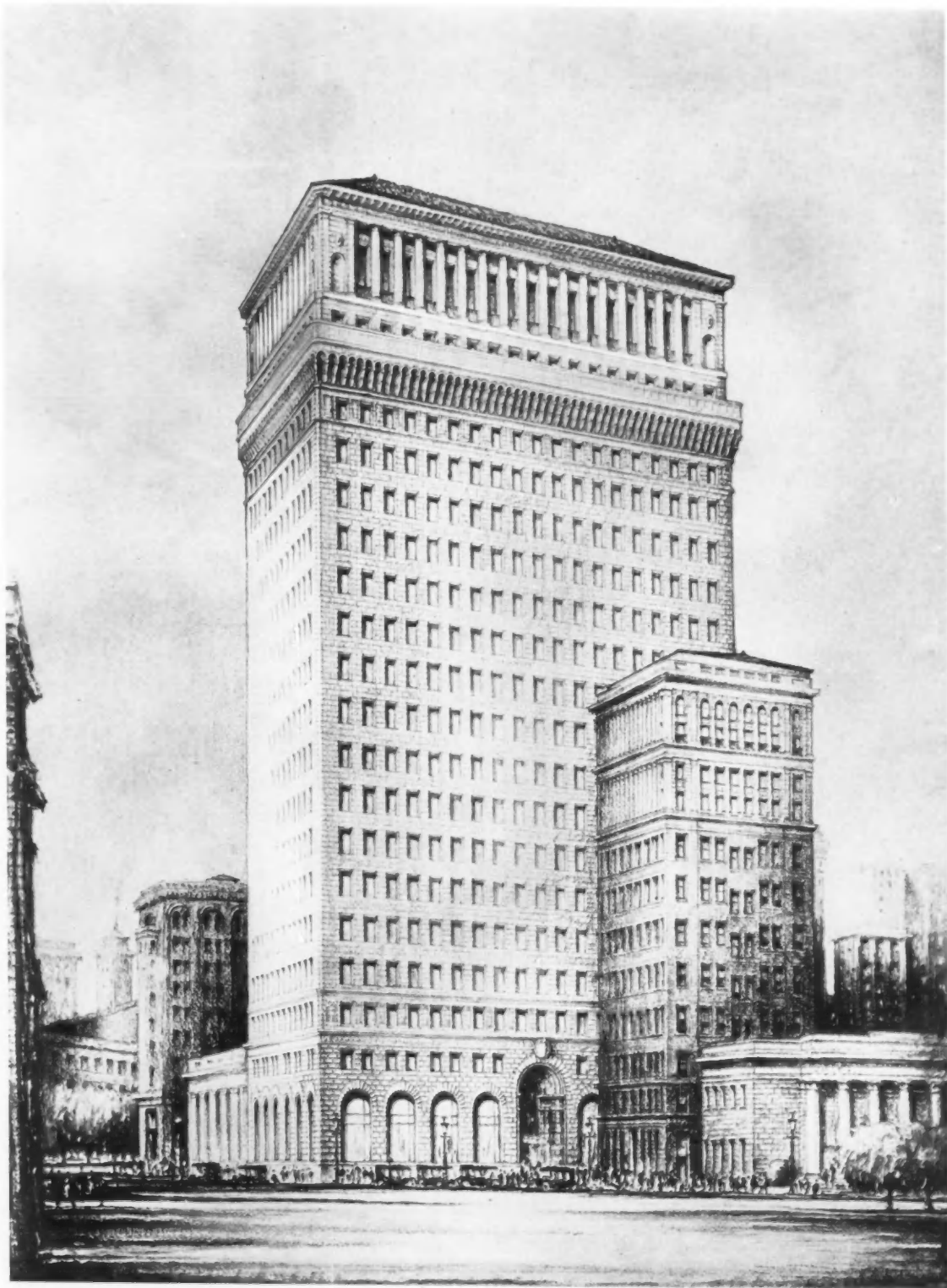
First floor Plan
CHAS. K. SUMNER, ARCHITECT



Second Floor Plan
RESIDENCE OF J. M. JOHNSON
PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA



First Floor Plan
CHAS. K. SUMNER, ARCHITECT



SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

STANDARD OIL CO. BUILDING

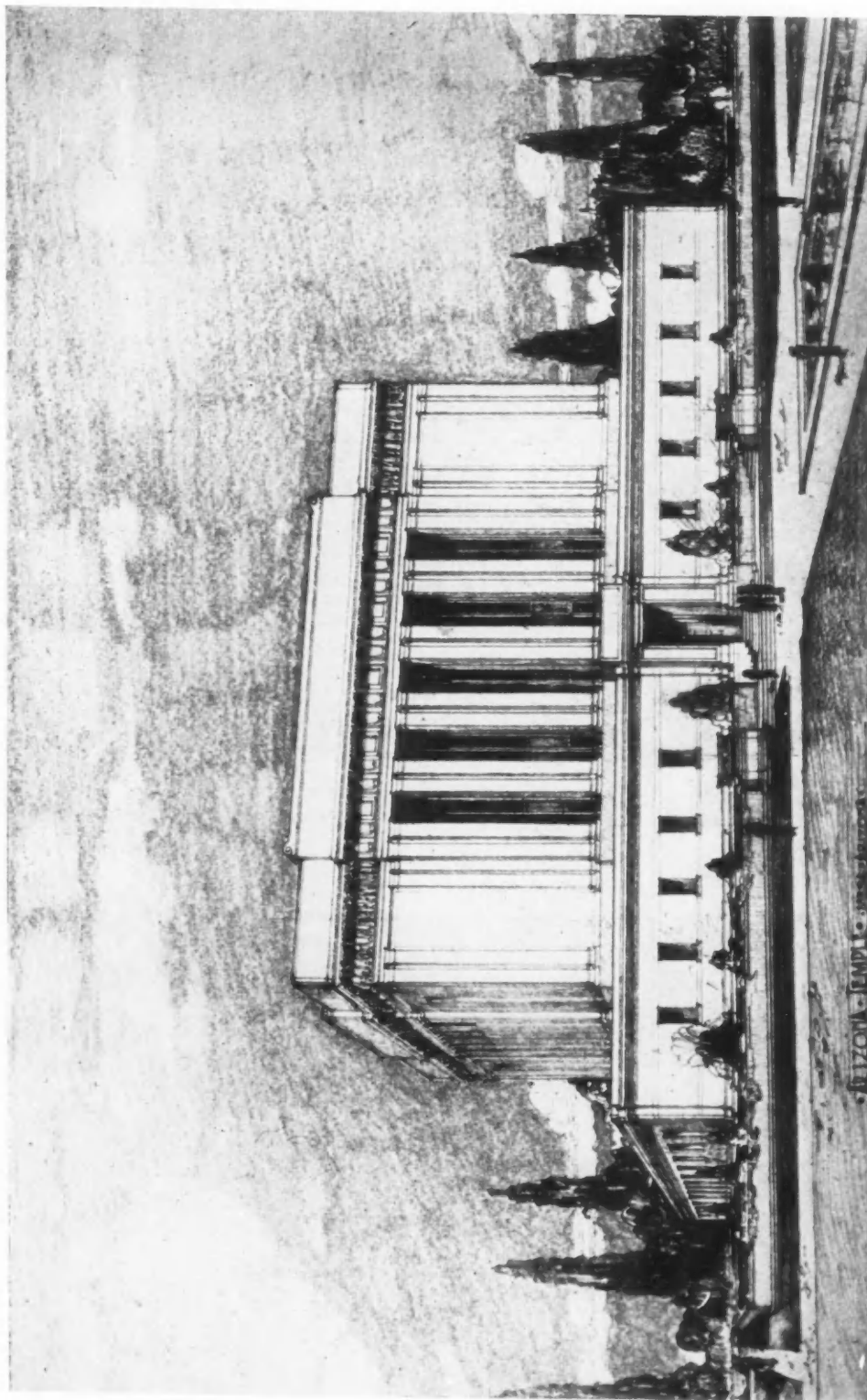
GEO. W. KELHAM, ARCHITECT



HOUGHTALING AND DOUGAN, ARCHITECTS

ELKS' TEMPLE

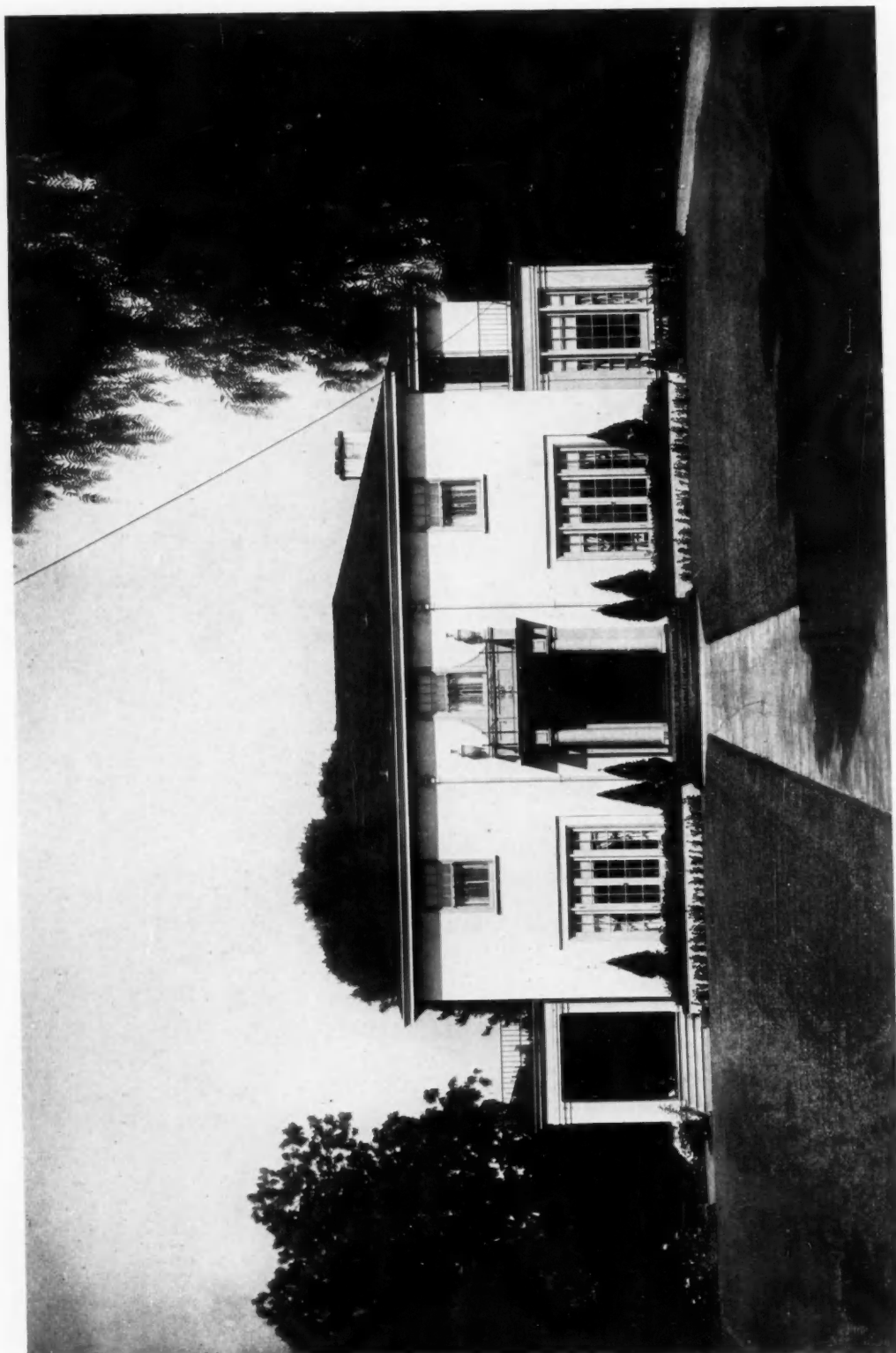
PORTLAND, OREGON



YOUNG & HANSEN, ARCHITECTS,
Salt Lake City, Utah

LATTER-DAY SAINTS' TEMPLE

MESA, ARIZONA



J. K. BRANNER, ARCHITECT

RESIDENCE OF MRS. E. C. HUGHES

PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA



DINING ROOM



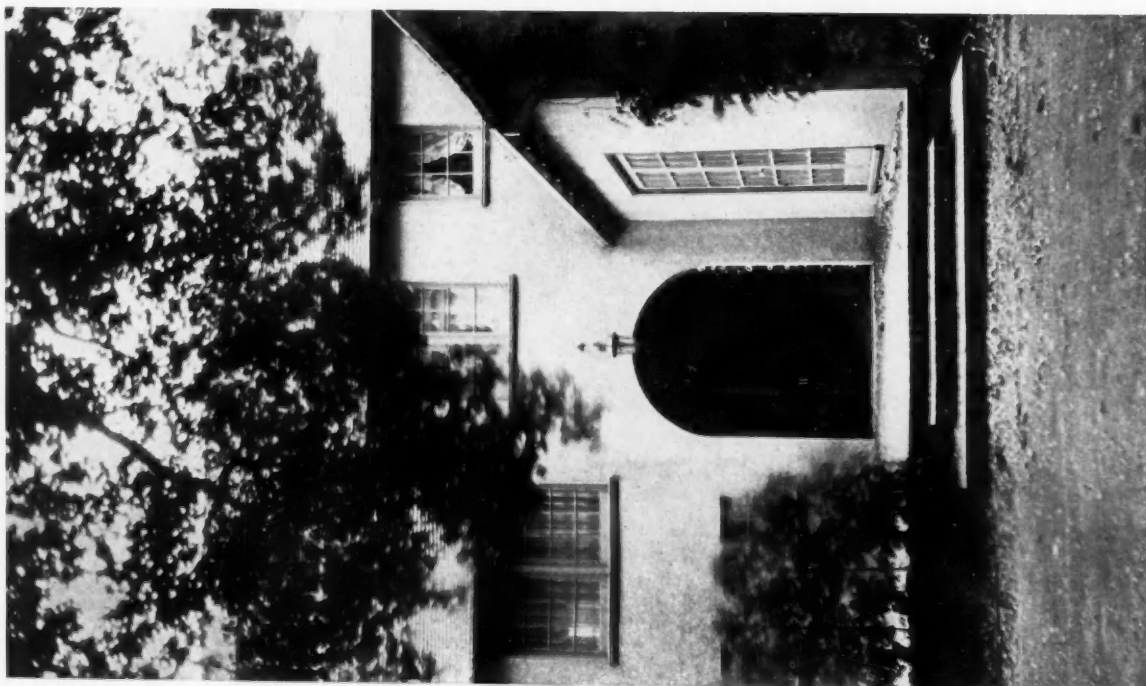
LIVING ROOM
RESIDENCE OF MRS. E. C. HUGHES

PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA

J. K. BRANNER, ARCHITECT



DETAIL OF ENTRANCE AND TERRACE
RESIDENCE OF MRS. E. C. HUGHES
J. K. BRANNER, ARCHITECT
PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA



DETAIL OF ENTRANCE
RESIDENCE OF MR. A. T. CLUFF
CHARLES K. SUMNER, ARCHITECT
PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA



CHARLES K. SUMNER, ARCHITECT

RESIDENCE OF MR. A. T. CLUFF

PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA



RESIDENCE OF DR. A. J. HOUSTON

GEO. E. MCCREA, ARCHITECT

PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA



PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA

RESIDENCE OF DR. A. J. HOUSTON

GEO. E. McCREA, ARCHITECT



GEO. E. MCCREA, ARCHITECT

RESIDENCE OF DR. A. J. HOUSTON

PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA



CHAS. K. SUMNER, ARCHITECT

RESIDENCE OF PROF. WM. D. BRIGGS

PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA



PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA

RESIDENCE OF MR. J. M. JOHNSON

CHAS. K. SUMNER, ARCHITECT

THE BUILDING REVIEW

INTERIOR DECORATION



RESIDENCE OF DR. A. J. HOUSTON

A CORNER OF THE LIVING ROOM

PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA

AN ENGLISH HOUSE IN CALIFORNIA

The "Period" type of furnishing, which gave the air of hotel or museum to so many American homes, is passing. It is almost safe to say that it has passed, together with other symptoms of the nouveau riche period of American development.

But a house may still be furnished in a definite and consistent manner throughout, adhering to one country if not to one period, without meriting the reproach of lacking individuality, of being stereotyped.

The photographs here reproduced prove this statement clearly enough, although they give but a slight idea of the personality of the house, the atmosphere of homeliness, the charm of color and texture and scale. Here is an English house set in an English garden, with rooms consistently English in architecture and decoration and furnishing. Yet there is nothing set, nothing stereotyped about these rooms; they are pre-eminently livable; they have the domestic quality that marks the delightful English country homes, together with those subtle earmarks which indicate the character of the occupants.

The living room is paneled in redwood to about two-thirds its height, treated with a very dark stain, and waxed. From the wainscot to the heavily beamed ceiling the wall is covered with grass cloth. The predominating

color tone is set by the oriental rugs, and is a warm shade between mulberry and old rose; this is repeated in the big-flowered linen hangings and coverings. Occasional green velvet cushions, the sheen of brass and copper, and the rich colors of flowers enrich and enliven the treatment. The house is always full of flowers; from greenhouse and garden comes a succession of bloom the year round.

The carved oaken furniture is almost entirely copied from old museum pieces, and there is just enough of it to balance the overstuffed chairs and davenports and window seats, and together to produce the effect of comfort and spaciousness which makes the apartment a real "living" room.

The billiard room is frankly informal and playful; it is a room for the whole family to gather in and strew their belongings about, books, toys, ashes, music. There is an alcove for the piano, and a wide ingle nook whose generous brick ledges and wood shelves are bright with brasses and glowing color of tile and porcelain and flowers. The wood walls and raftered ceiling seem to fit the floor of big red quarry tiles; and all one wall consists of French sash giving directly to the square walled garden, with its green expanse of lawn shaded by great oaks. How could hours be passed in a more delightful environment?

THE BUILDING REVIEW



THE BILLIARD ROOM

Residence of Dr. A. J. Houston

Palo Alto, California

THE BUILDING REVIEW



THE LIVING ROOM, TOWARD LOGGIA AND HALL



THE BILLIARD ROOM INGLE.
RESIDENCE OF DR. A. J. HOUSTON

PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA

GEO. E. McCREA, ARCHITECT



AERIAL VIEW OF HUNTERS POINT, SHOWING ITS FACILITIES FOR A GREAT RAIL AND WATER TERMINAL, WITH ABUNDANT INDUSTRIAL RESIDENCE AREA ON GENTLY SLOPING HILLS

(Continued from page 87)

The opportunities are all too little known to citizen and visitor alike, and require much publicity and organization before they can be utilized to anything approaching their possible values.

Compared with the great Eastern cities, San Francisco possesses strong advantage in its comparatively low cost of living, and low cost of attractive home construction. Sufficient effort should be made to continue and increase the advantage of low cost of living. Practically every great industrial city of the East has recently organized large projects for the building of workmen's home sections, seeking to provide a maximum of comfort with a minimum of cost. San Francisco requires similar projects in the immediate future.

Business Development

A high average of business success is essential to rapid city progress. The standards of living essential to an achieving citizenship are possible only with a high general level of income, which can be paid only by progressive and successful business enterprises.

San Francisco has a number of special opportunities for direct business development.

This city has the largest local market, both in size and purchasing power, in the Far West. This market can be made a very substantial aid to the success and growth of the industrial and mercantile community. A home products exposition organized with sufficient showing of the community life and industry and with adequate features of entertainment can be so arranged that it will stimulate appreciation of their city by the people of San Francisco, and will greatly increase the value of the home market.

Trade trips, expositions, study of foreign markets, culti-

vation of relations abroad, and a very active organization for foreign trade development—these are essential parts of the San Francisco program.

Modern business has become highly systematized and scientific. Research and experiment and exchange of information are continually opening new avenues for securing greater business success. It is proposed as part of the program to create a great information service that will secure contact with all of these movements and sources of information and keep the business enterprises of the city in contact with the best of such work.

New Population and Industries

Any living organism is faced with the necessity of securing growth in powers or stature or an inevitable falling back. Any city must achieve a healthy growth for continuing success. A rapid advance in size and power is essential to San Francisco.

A line of intensive industrial surveys is to be made. These will disclose special opportunities for new industries, give the information for preparing careful briefs regarding them, and provide a reservoir of information from which detailed information service can be given regarding mercantile, industrial and civic question.

With full information in hand and briefs prepared, the industrial advance of the city becomes a matter of follow-up and salesmanship. The San Francisco program provides these through the creation of a modern industrial promotion bureau, adequately manned and equipped for its work.

Good Government

The relationship of good government to city progress is just beginning to be understood. We commonly turn over to city government such important functions as education,

THE BUILDING REVIEW

health protection, recreation, conservation of life and property, and the furnishing of great groups of utilities and public structures. There is no other group of services equally vital to conditions of living and individual efficiency. It is the common observation of students of public efficiency that American city government is not giving more than 50 per cent of reasonably to be expected results through public expenditures. At the same time practically every American city is finding it impossible to furnish needed services and public works, and they are therefore falling far short of achieving the best conditions for success.

San Francisco shares these difficulties in common with other American cities, and the common remedies must be supplied here. Archaic organization and business methods fixed by law are very generally preventing even the best men from giving high grade service through governmental departments. A reorganization following the basic laws of good organization practice, and permitting the adoption of modern business methods is required.

Wide education of the people of San Francisco to the importance of governmental affairs as their own affairs, and stimulus of active citizen interest, are basic essentials to a great forward movement for this city.

The Greater San Francisco

Every city is the center of a district. Its energies are largely engaged in satisfaction of the economic demands and transaction of business originating in that district, and its importance is measured most directly by the size and development of the territory which swings within its economic and social influence.

San Francisco, properly speaking, is not the incorporated city of San Francisco, but the entire San Francisco Bay District. The Bay District is a business and social unit. What helps one part helps all. The structure, facilities, living conditions, and vigorous industrial development outlined in the San Francisco program are intended for provision for the whole Bay Region. Only in all-round de-

velopment of this entire district can San Francisco hope to achieve its greatest future. The future San Francisco is also tied up to the progress of Central California, and only in a lesser way with that of the whole mountain and Pacific Coast region. The best agricultural extension and occupancy, good roads, forest and mineral development, and active progress of the towns and cities of the region, are important to San Francisco and also offer opportunities for a group of practical and effective services on its part.

The program outlined will at first thought appear large and complicated. As a matter of fact, it is not one of extraordinary difficulty, nor one which San Francisco need approach with hesitancy. The various tasks proposed are completely interlocking. Each will greatly assist the other. It will be seen by examination that if four or five of the projects are successfully undertaken during the first year, each will make two or three others easily feasible in the second year, and each of these will make further progress possible in the third. No great campaign for funds is required, the more expensive parts of the work being self-financing. The entire program has been carefully studied and presented as distinctly possible of accomplishment within a five-year period, and nothing is proposed that is not easily within the possibilities of this city.

If the program is right, it is only a regular business job for San Francisco to carry it through.

It offers a movement in which all citizens can unite, both from the motives of self-interest just outlined, and from the broadest motives of humanitarianism, civic pride and patriotism. The destiny of the American nation lies with the American city. If San Francisco achieves its ideal of size and service great opportunities are ahead for all its people; the best foundation that could be provided is laid for the future success and happiness of its children; it will blaze trails for American city progress that may vitally influence national history.

GENERAL BUILDING NOTES

San Francisco's building expansion, which last year totaled over \$42,000,000, including all classes of construction—street work, Hetch Hetchy water supply, public improvements by the Municipality, the State and the Federal government and private enterprises—is only an earnest of the new construction that will have been completed in 1921, if all signs of the times do not fail.

The staccato music of the riveter in no year since those immediately following the great fire has sounded so universally, from the Embarcadero to Twin Peaks and from North Beach to the Potrero, as it does in these busy spring days.

The roar of this peace-time drum, which constantly swells in volume, signaling the march of San Francisco toward its destined place in the commerce of Pacific nations, is especially impressive when the roll is called of the great new structures that recently have been completed or started.

Among such buildings are numbered the California-Commercial Union Insurance building, foundations for which at the northwest corner of Montgomery and Pine streets are rapidly being completed which will cost approximately \$1,500,000. This building heralds the pre-eminence of San Francisco in the insurance world, the city being the clearing house of \$200,000,000 of insurance business done annually west of the Rocky Mountains.

Last year California re-captured the pennant for petroleum production, with an output valued at \$196,473,560, and as if to mark

this tremendous production with exclamation point in stone and steel, the Standard Oil Company of California is about to erect a \$4,000,000 building at Bush and Sansome streets, opposite its present outgrown building.

The new Federal Reserve Bank building now going up in the block bounded by Sansome, Sacramento, Battery and Commercial streets, is really a monument to San Francisco's financial supremacy on the Pacific Slope. The building will cost approximately \$2,000,000 it is said, though no authoritative figures are available.

The new Bank of Italy building, just being completed at the corner of Eddy and Powell streets, costing well over \$1,000,000 and the First National Bank addition in Montgomery street, costing \$350,000, sound the same note in San Francisco's expansion as a financial market for Pacific nations.

But San Francisco is much more to the Pacific Coast and the nations across the sea than a financial center. It is the great amusement and recreation city for the thousands of travelers who annually visit it from every part of the world. San Franciscans themselves demand the best in drama and amusements.

To supply this constantly increasing demand work has been started, or is about to start, on a half dozen theatres, each to cost \$1,000,000 or more.

Loew's State theatre, at Market and Taylor streets, on which work is now proceeding, is to cost \$1,500,000.

THE BUILDING REVIEW



STANFORD DRIVE, PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA

The Junior Orpheum theatre, Golden Gate avenue and Taylor street, is to cost \$1,000,000.

The Granada, at Jones street and Golden Gate avenue, is to cost \$1,000,000, and the Ackerman Harris theatre, at the northwest corner of Powell and Post streets, is also to cost \$1,000,000.

Still another million-dollar structure planned is the Portola, to be built on the present site of the motion picture house of that name adjoining the California theatre in Market street, near Fourth.

To accommodate the demand for offices, a demand which the advance made by San Francisco during the last year in export, import and shipping greatly augmented, many new office buildings have been started.

Among the larger of these are the Crocker Estate building, a fifteen-story structure, at Montgomery and Bush streets, calling for an expenditure of approximately \$500,000; the Sharon Estate building at Howard and New Montgomery streets, which will cost in excess of \$275,000; the California Pacific Realty building, in Bush street, east of Montgomery, which will probably cost \$150,000.

Exceeding in floor space all of these, the fifteen-story Balfour building has been erected at the corner of California and Sansome streets at a cost in the neighborhood of \$4,000,000.

To aid in housing and assembling the vast volume of goods that comes and goes through the Golden Gate, not to mention the tremendous supply that is required locally, warehousing is a vital need. To meet the imperative demand for facilities of this kind, the Southern Pacific Company is building in the block bounded by Third, Fourth, Channel and Berry streets, an enormous warehouse, costing over \$1,500,000, for the special use of the wholesale grocery trade. The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce initiated the negotiations between the railroad company and the wholesale firms, who will lease it, and brought these negotiations to a successful issue.

Carrying toward completion the magnificent \$20,000,000 construction plan of the Civic Center, work is now nearing completion on the California State building on the north side of the plaza. This edifice, rising in massive dignity on McAllister street, will house the many State bureaus and departments which are now scattered through the city. The cost is expected to exceed \$1,500,000.

These are but random selections among scores of new structures which are either completed or started, and citations might be continued indefinitely. The buildings mentioned are enough to stress the construction revival that has started in San Francisco.

An analysis of building construction last year, prepared by the industrial department of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, shows that permits and applications received for new office buildings and stores totaled more than \$8,000,000.

Industrial plants, including factories, garages, shops and warehouses amounted to \$4,328,154. Industrial and commercial, in which both functions are sometimes united, aggregated nearly \$3,000,000 more.

Public buildings, in which category is included clubs, churches, libraries and schools, totaled almost \$1,500,000.

Theatres amounted to several millions, the extent of this type of construction not being indicated in the theatre class for the reason that the upper floors of some of the larger structures will be devoted to office and commercial uses.

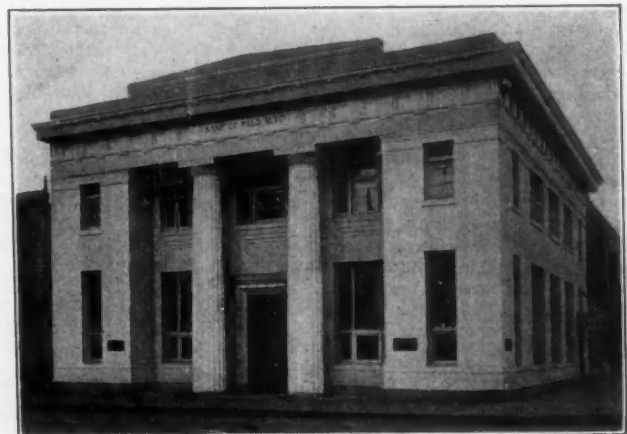
It is in home building, however, that San Francisco is making a specially fine showing. Dwelling houses alone last year aggregated more than \$6,000,000, apartment houses amounted to \$1,379,910, and flats to a little more than \$1,000,000.

The San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, at a special meeting called for the purpose of considering existing conditions in the building industry of this city, has passed the following resolution:

Whereas, A Board of Arbitration, selected by the Chamber of Commerce, the Builders' Exchange and the Building Trades Council, all of San Francisco, has, in accordance with the articles of agreement of said arbitration, rendered a decision involving the wage scale of certain trades, which wage scales were in dispute; and

Whereas, The Building Trades Council has repudiated its agreement to abide by such arbitration, thereby creating an intolerable situation in the building industry of the city; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects unanimously indorses and supports the stand of the Chamber of Commerce, namely: that this decision of the Board of Arbitration must be carried out by the contracting parties thereto, in accordance with their signed agreement.



BANK OF PALO ALTO
Palo Alto, California

THE BUILDING REVIEW



UNIVERSITY AVENUE, PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA

SYNDICALISM ACT SUSTAINED

(From "Pacific Builder and Engineer")

The supreme Court of Washington has sustained the syndicalism act passed by the 1919 legislature in affirming the conviction of Mike Hennessey, convicted in the superior court of Clarke County. Prosecution of Hennessey was based upon his affiliation with the Industrial Workers of the World. The reasoning of the court is so clear and sound that it is worth quoting. It is particularly appropriate also that it should be given the widest publicity at this time when an effort is being made to have the statute repealed. In answer to the contention of the defendant that the syndicalism act is an attempt to punish constructive treason, the court holds the fact that treason as defined by the federal constitution does not deprive the state legislature of power to enact laws to prevent the teaching of crime, violence or sedition as a means of overcoming the existing order of government, and while the federal government has ample power to protect its sovereignty, it does not follow that the state may not pass laws for the purpose of aiding or assisting the national government. Nor is there anything on the face of the act, according to the court, to justify the contention of defendant that the act is class legislation, as it makes any person of whatever calling liable to punishment for its violation.

To argument of counsel for defense that the act infringes on the personal liberty of the citizen in violation of constitutional guarantees, the court answers that if the legislature had power to make it unlawful to do the things prohibited in the statute, it had the power to make it an offense to become a member of a group or organization formed for the purposes so prohibited, and holds that the law-making body did not exceed its power when it made affiliation with such a group a felony.

How to make real profits, not paper profits, how to get facts on which to base prices in a falling market, are among the problems worked out in a new University of California correspondence course in accounting for contractors and dealers.

The instruction consists of articles in the "Journal of Electricity and Western Industry," published in San Francisco, and requires no further textbook. The Extension Division, from its office at 301 California Hall, Berkeley, mails supplementary material and problems to enrolled students, and corrects and returns the students' work.

While the examples in the bookkeeping lessons generally use terms of an electrical business, the instruction will be given on such broad lines that it will be valuable to persons in any contractor-dealer business.

The accountancy course deals with double entry bookkeeping. "Double entry," the course explains, "is merely a scheme by which complete information is recorded in a manner which ordinarily proves the arithmetical accuracy of the record. Any person with a good knowledge of arithmetic can learn the double entry method of keeping accounts. The double entry system is not expensive to install or to operate."

A standard accounting system prepared by the National Association of Electrical Contractors and Dealers is used in Mr. Kelly's course, with amplifications and explanations to make it adjustable for any practical business.

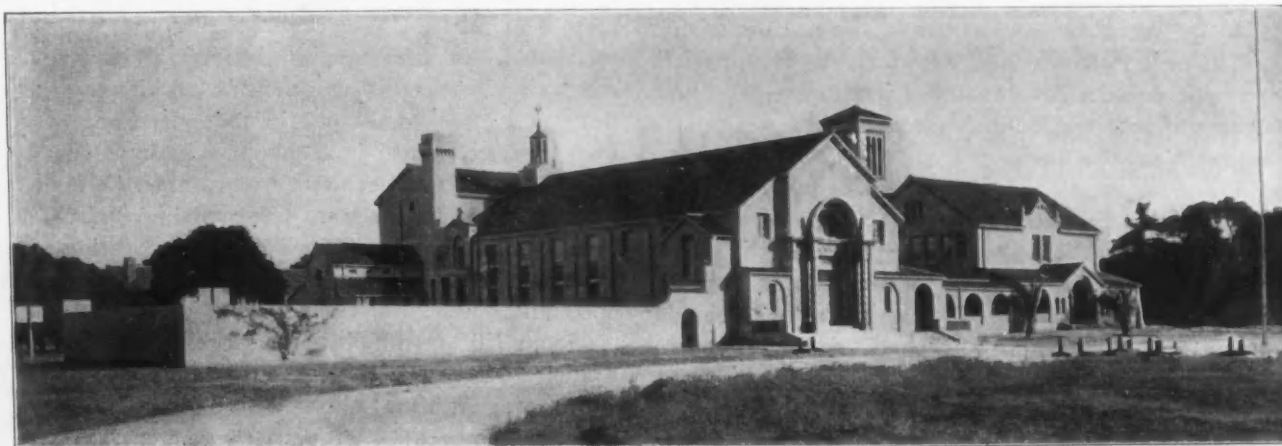
A STATEMENT FROM WILLIS POLK

The failure of the Arbitration Board to conciliate the contentions between the contractors and the artisans and laborers of the Building Trades is not surprising. The eminent personnel of the Arbitration Board, composed as it is of the archbishop, an ex-justice of the supreme court, and an efficiency expert, was designed to command the respect of both parties to the controversy. But it didn't work.

Price-fixing, whether by combination of private corporations, or by government commission, or by boards of arbitration, can never be more than mere devices. The stress of war compelled the government to regulate prices along the very lines adopted by private corporations, which were so roundly denounced by the government itself under pre-war conditions. The trouble at the present time is that we have not yet returned to peace conditions, and the labors of the Arbitration Board in this case apparently lead them to apply "slide rule measurement" on the cost of living, and they reached a conclusion that wages ought to be described 7½ per cent in the building trades in this territory. The real solution of the problem will be a return to healthy, normal, keen competitive methods in the building industry. As long as cost-plus operations are carried on, there can be no real incentive on the part of the cost-plus contractor to exert his full energy and employ his keenest ability in competitive methods as under direct contract conditions to achieve economical results in construction cost. Granted that labor has actively engaged in the merry game of combining for purpose of price-fixing, labor itself would with equal cheerfulness engage in the merry game of competitive quest for an honest day's pay for an honest day's work.

WILLIS POLK.

James T. Narbett has opened an office in Room 503, Easton Building, Oakland, to practice architecture. This will be operated in conjunction with his Richmond office.



UNION HIGH SCHOOL, PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA

EDITORIAL



GARDEN OF DR. A. J. HOUSTON, PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA

THE SAN FRANCISCO PROGRAM

For many months Dr. B. M. Rastall, a distinguished industrial engineer, has been engaged in a survey of San Francisco at the instance of the Chamber of Commerce. A condensed summary of his report appears in "The Building Review" this month, and is worth careful attention, not alone from San Franciscans, but from inhabitants of all cities that desire to grow and develop properly.

Dr. Rastall's report is a model of clear seeing, clear thinking and clear speaking. It is a definite statement of obstacles to be overcome and methods to overcome them. It is logical, practical, sensible. It deals with essentials which are possible of accomplishment within the next five years, although not overlooking undertakings which are highly desirable for the future.

The fulfillment of this program will not only bring added prosperity to San Francisco and all California, but will better living conditions, and especially to the great majority of population, people of modest means and income. The developing of great industrial residence areas forms one of the most important parts of the program, united with added facilities for education, recreation, and transportation; and the necessity of good government as a *sine qua non*.

The importance of this industrial survey cannot be over-estimated, and its completion just at the time of the union of all central Californian interests in a campaign of expansion should bring into play the concerted team work which is essential to carrying out Dr. Rastall's program.

Most architects, as individuals, sympathize with members of the building trades in their healthy desires to better themselves. They are all fellow craftsmen; and the architect's vision must necessarily be better executed by craftsmen who are not discontented, discouraged, worried, ill-nourished, but who can put interest and energy and concentration into their work. But architects, also, have a duty as a class, to the public, to their clients, and to their own profession, which demands a high standard of honor and obligation; an architect's word must be kept inviolate; and he demands the same trustworthiness from his fellow craftsmen. "Responsibility" is the foundation upon which the whole building industry must rest. Otherwise it cannot stand.

From this standpoint, therefore, the architects of San Francisco have felt it their duty to uphold the agreement which created the Labor Arbitration Board, and its decisions in accordance with that agreement.

THE BUILDING REVIEW

ARCHITECTURAL DIRECTORY

For the benefit of readers and advertisers we will publish each month a portion of the revised list of Architects, Designers and Architectural Engineers of the Western States.

(For information concerning copies of the complete list, write "The Building Review".)

Orange

C. B. Bradshaw, 262 North Glassell Street.

Palo Alto

A. B. Clark, care Stanford University.
R. W. Follmer, 465 Lytton Street.

Pacific Grove

P. V. Tuttle, 560 Lighthouse Avenue.

Pasadena

Cyril Bennett, Kendall Building.
J. J. Blick, Dodworth Building.
Buchanan & Brockway, Chamber of Commerce Building.
W. B. Edwards, 408 Galena Avenue.
Greene & Greene, Boston Building.
Garvin Hodson, 19 South Fair Oaks Avenue.
J. C. Hillman, Central Building.
B. G. Horton, 750 East Colorado Street.
R. D. Johnson, 100 East Colorado Street.
F. H. Kennedy, 400 South Euclid Avenue.
Marston & Van Pelt, Chamber of Commerce Building.
H. H. Martin, Slavin Building.
L. DuP. Miller, 45 East Green Street.
F. L. Roehrig, 510 Oakland Avenue.
Shepard & Ham, Central Building.

Petaluma

Brainerd Jones, 110 Washington Street.

Pittsburg

J. Newton Holden, 791 East Street.

Pomona

F. Davis, 1251 North Palomares Street.
C. E. Wolf, State Bank Building.

Porterville

M. P. Renfro, First National Bank Building.
F. W. Griffin.

Redlands

Robert B. Ogden.

Richmond

J. T. Narbett, 906 MacDonald Avenue.

Riverside

L. C. Waldman, 994 Pine Street.
G. S. Wilson, 642 West Ninth Street.
S. G. Moore, 1 Virginia Street.
W. P. Lamar, Loring Building.

Salinas

Wyckoff & White, 328½ Main Street.

Sacramento

C. K. Aldrich.
C. C. Cluff, Ochsner Building.
F. A. S. Foale, Ochsner Building.
E. C. Hemming, Ochsner Building.
R. A. Herold, Forum Building.
B. G. McDougall, Forum Building.
Mathews Construction Co., Forum Building.
Woollett & Lamb, Forum Building.
G. C. Sellon & Co., Mitau Building.
Weeks & Day, California Fruit Building.
Fred S. Harrison, People's Bank Building.
Jens C. Peterson, People's Bank Building.
F. H. Schardin, 911 O Street.

San Bernardino

Edward E. Jones, Katz Building.
F. T. Harris, 560 Eighth Street.

San Jose

Binder & Curtis, 255½ South First Street.
Higbie & Higbie, Porter Building.
Charles S. McKenzie, Bank of San Jose Building.
Warren Skillings, Garden City Bank Building.
Wolfe & Higgins, Auzeais Building.
Wallace & Bush, Bank of San Jose Building.
W. C. Phillips, Auzeais Building.



First National Bank, Palo Alto

R. W. Follmer

465 LYTTON AVE.

Palo Alto

General Contractor

Fine residence work a Specialty

Phone
Palo Alto 1277

Estimates
Given



It is a pleasure indeed to trade with a store that co-operates with you in carrying out your ideas. We are able to understand intelligently "desired effects" and can give valuable aid in furnishing your home.

Our stock is complete throughout and no difficulty will be found in supplying furniture from attic to cellar.

PALO ALTO FURNITURE CO.

"The House of Courtesy"

300 University Ave.

Phone P. A. 1271
PALO ALTO, CALIF.

THE BUILDING REVIEW

OFFICIAL NEWS OF PACIFIC COAST CHAPTERS, A. I. A.

SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER

The Regular Meeting of the Board of Directors of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held on Tuesday, April 26th, 1921, at 12:15 at Tait's Restaurant. The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. Geo. A. Applegarth. The following Directors were present:

Messrs. Geo. A. Applegarth, Ernest Coxhead, J. S. Fairweather, Morris M. Bruce, Geo. W. Kelham, Wm. Mooser, S. Schnaittacher. Minutes of the meeting held on April 21st, 1921, were read and approved.

A motion duly carried the following received the Chapter endorsement to become Institute Members and each one to be sent an invitation to join same.

Abe Appleton, Arthur B. Clark, Chas. E. Gottschalk, Geo. H. Howard, Frank V. Mayo, Warren C. Perry, W. J. Wilkinson, E. G. Bangs, Norman R. Coulter, H. H. Gutterson, S. B. Jory, Julia Morgan, W. P. Skillings, Hart Wood, John K. Branner, W. H. Crim Jr., S. L. Hyman, Arthur H. Lamb, I. F. Morrow, John White.

There being no objection the following were elected Chapter members:

Harrison B. Traver, 626 Rowell Bldg., Fresno, Calif.; Edgar B. Hurt, 521 Cottage St., Oakland, Calif.; Noble Newsom, Nevada Bank Bldg., San Francisco; Albert M. Cauldwell, 251 Kearny St., San Francisco; S. L. Hyman, 68 Post St., San Francisco; Earle B. Bertz, 68 Post St., San Francisco; Chester Cole, Waterland-Breslau Bldg., Chico; James F. Dunn, 401 Phelan Bldg., San Francisco; A. A. Cantin, 68 Post St., San Francisco; Martin A. Sheldon, 110 Sutter St., San Francisco; Samuel Heiman, 57 Post St., San Francisco.

There being no objection the application to the Institute of Mr. A. J. Bryan, 5044 Sixth Street, Chico, Calif., was sent to Washington for approval.

On motion of Mr. E. Coxhead that Chapter accept The Building Review's offer to subscribe for the magazine for each member in good standing. Subject to payment of current liabilities amended to read that the Chapter accept The Building Review's offer to subscribe for the magazine for each member in good standing. Carried as amended.

On motion of Mr. Kelham that the Board of Directors recommend to the Chapter that the Chapter remit the railroad and pullman fares amounting to \$27.60 per delegate, provided, five go to the convention. Motion carried.

Amended to read that the Chapter pay all expenses. Motion lost.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

J. S. Fairweather, Secretary.

WASHINGTON STATE CHAPTER

268th Regular Meeting

Minutes of the Chapter meeting of April 7th, held at Blanc's Cafe, 6:15 p. m.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

The revision of the By-laws relative to the date of regular meeting was approved.

Mr. Huntington reported on the Friday Harbor memorial, saying that a prize of \$15.00 and \$10.00 had been offered by the Committee at Friday Harbor. The Civic Design Committee was instructed to draw up a program and at the completion of this program, the Secretary was instructed to send out a notice of the program to the members of the Chapter.

Mr. Cote reported progress on the special committee work regarding the increase of Chapter fees.

Mr. Albertson reported for the Committee on Small House Service Bureau, stated that he had seen the officials of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association and that they were very favorably impressed with the proposition. The Committee now awaits further information from the Minneapolis bureau before taking more definite steps.

Mr. Albertson moved, and Mr. Baeder seconded, that Mr. Sexsmith be instructed to attend the pre-convention meeting on the Small Service Bureau. Carried.

Mr. Baeder's report for the Legislative Committee, said that the Board of Architect Examiners had been disbanded. It is the feeling of his committee that the same Board may be reappointed.

Mr. Myers reported for the Committee on National Exhibitions. The Secretary was instructed to wire for labels for the exhibition drawings, informing Mr. Kemper that it would be impossible for the drawings to arrive in Washington by April 15.

Mr. Merriam reporting for the Committee on Building Materials, read a letter regarding the use of Northwest lime.

Mr. Field reported for the Committee on Public Information stating that it was proposed by his committee to publish a monthly bulletin for the Chapter which would be partially paid for by advertisement. The expense to the Chapter would be approximately \$5.00.

Mr. Baeder moved, Mr. Myers seconded, that the Committee be instructed to issue the bulletin. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Naramore, seconded by Mr. Sexsmith, that the entire arrangement of details for the issue of the bulletin be left to the Public Information Committee. Carried.

Mr. Baeder reported for the Committee on Institute Affairs and asked that the Chapter delegates be left free to act on any matters concerning competitions at the convention but suggested that they support the Institute Committee on Competitions.

Nominations for candidates for members of the Board of Directors of the Institute were given by the Committee.

Moved by Mr. Huntington, seconded by Mr. Field, that the report of the Committee on nominations be adopted and signatures be attached for forwarding to the Octagon. Carried.

The Secretary was instructed to wire the names to Mr. Kemper.

Mr. Field spoke in regard to the chapter meeting at Spokane which it is planned to hold there in May.

Moved by Mr. Naramore, seconded by Mr. Field, that the next regular meeting be held in Spokane. Carried.

Mr. Naramore concluded the evening's meeting by presenting a set of drawings for the Roosevelt High School and went into details regarding the charges of extravagance which had been made as to the cost of construction of this building. Mr. Naramore showed to the satisfaction of all members present that the extravagance was more imaginary than real.

Adjourned.

H. O. Sexsmith, Secretary.

Special Meeting

Minutes of Special meeting of the Chapter held Thursday, April 21, at Frederick & Nelsons.

Mr. Thomas reported for the Special Committee of the Chapter which was appointed by the President to report on the architectural phases in the proposed Roosevelt High School.

In discussing the report, Mr. Merriam stated that in as much as Mr. Naramore is a Chapter member, the Chapter should in any public declaration completely vindicate and defend Mr. Naramore's work.

Mr. Cote believed that a simple statement of fact refuting the misinformation which has been published in the newspapers would be sufficient. Mr. Willatzen concurred with Mr. Merriam.

Mr. Schack suggested that a representative committee at large composed of engineers in the various special parts of the work and of architects be called together to give a complete report on the plans for the building.

Mr. Ford suggested that in making any public declaration, the Chapter make it clear that its statements were exclusively in regard to the architectural features.

Moved by Mr. Albertson, seconded by Mr. Field that the President and the Special Committee write a letter to the school board covering the Committee report. Carried.

Mr. Myers moved, Mr. Field seconded, that a resolution be framed to refute the statements which have been published regarding the plans for the Roosevelt High School and that the drawing up of this resolution be left to the special committee and the Executive Committee of the Chapter. The resolution to be confined purely to the architectural plans. Carried.

Adjourned.

H. O. Sexsmith, Secretary.

Special Meeting

Minutes of special meeting of the Chapter held April 29, at Frederick & Nelson's.

Present—Albertson, Alden, Baeder, Cote, Field, Huntington, Sexsmith, Siebrand.

Meeting was called for instruction of delegates to the 54th Annual Convention.

Mr. Baeder reporting for the committee on Institute Affairs read the recommendations of that committee relative to instruction to delegates.

Mr. Huntington moved, Mr. Sexsmith seconded, that the report of the committee be adopted. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Field, seconded by Mr. Siebrand, that the President appoint a special committee to confer with the electrical contractors of the Association for the purpose of working out a plan for the improvement of electrical specifications. Carried.

The committee was to be instructed to report back to the Chapter at the conclusion of its labors.

Adjourned.

H. O. Sexsmith, Secretary.